

# EVENING BULLETIN

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WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 9, 1910

I find the doctors and the sages  
Have differed in all climes and ages.  
And two in fifty scarce agree  
On what is pure morality.

—Thomas Moore.

Thurston is for government by commission, and he doesn't care how he gets it.

Ship subsidy fight lost? Why, it is just on the eve of victory. The country was never more in sympathy with the movement, and the campaign among the people in Congressional districts was never better shaped to bring about the right result in Congress.

Isn't it curious that those claiming to be unafraid of increased Federal government in these islands are the ones who howl the loudest when there is any prospect of the governors and holders of fat jobs being selected from among American citizens of the mainland?

Judging from the overwhelming majorities in the business organizations, the Bulletin voices the sentiment of the people of this Territory on the question of self-government and the prohibition issue. That is because it stands for progressive Americanism in this Territory, while the other fellows want "rule by a few of us" and hope to manipulate the officials and the law so as to destroy independence of character or citizenship.

## HAWAII FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The overwhelming majorities by which the business men of this city have approved the home rule resolutions brought forward as a result of the threatened prohibition legislation in Congress, puts this community very clearly on record in so far as the business men and the plain people are concerned.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce did not stop to indulge in a long discussion of the issue. It is not new. It is as old as the Declaration of Independence so far as Americans are concerned, and considerably more respectable in matter of years if the history of the world's progress be taken into account.

Business men accustomed to keeping in touch with the progress of events and by no means unmindful of the moral as well as the political advancement of the community had their minds made up. The response to the query was obvious, and elaboration of personal hobbies and particular points of view could only stir up ill feeling, perhaps, but accomplish no good end nor change a single vote.

Therefore, when asked if they were ready for the question, they were ready indeed and voted accordingly to their convictions.

With these declarations from the men of affairs, it would seem that the rabid and misguided gentlemen who are attempting to saddle this Territory with a form of govern-

ment that can be considered only as a reversion to ancient and evil forms and methods, it would seem in all fairness that these gentlemen should cease their campaign to force the Territory and the people backward, and jam down their throats something they don't want.

As W. A. Kinney has very pointedly declared, this constant appeal to the Federal government to handle our local affairs is playing with chain lightning. It is more serious than child's play. It is a menace to the rights and privileges most deeply cherished by the American people. Self-government is the privilege for which men have given their lives and shed blood like water.

What pusillanimous surrender it would be for the people of the Territory of Hawaii to give up any present privilege of self-government.

What a blotch on the name of Americanism in Hawaii.

## NOT WANTED IN HAWAII.

When it comes to the question of local legislation, no member of the Chamber of Commerce and no member of the Merchants' Association believes that it is possible, in the first place, to secure the enactment of a prohibition law for Hawaii.

Admitting this to be true, it shows conclusively that the supporters of the prohibition movement know that there is the cause of a very small minority; it is not of, by and for the people in any sense.

Therefore it is very plain that the members of the Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce have not, as charged by Mr. Thurston, "sidestepped" the issue, nor have the overwhelming majorities of these organizations taken an equivocal position that will be misunderstood by the brilliant men of Washington.

The very clear resolutions by which the business organizations of the city definitely placed themselves on record, cause discomfiture solely in the little insides of Brother Thurston. No one else has hollowed. Most everybody else is satisfied, and there are from three to five intelligent men among the members of the Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce, besides Mr. Thurston.

## TRADE WITH CONTIGUOUS TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Trade of the United States with its noncontiguous territories aggregated 172 million dollars in the year just ended, against about 64 million a decade ago. In addition to the 172 million dollars' worth of merchandise, there was received from Alaska 18 million dollars' worth of gold of domestic production.

Under the term, "noncontiguous territories," the Bureau of Statistics

of the Department of Commerce and Labor includes Porto Rico, Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, Guam, Midway and Tutuila, and with each of these the trade with the United States has increased rapidly in the last ten years. In 1899 the trade returns of all this territory, except Alaska, were included with those of foreign countries. Since 1899 trade with Porto Rico has increased from 7 million to 52½ million dollars; with Hawaii, from 33½ to 61 million; with the Philippines, from 6½ to 27 million; and with Alaska, from an estimated total of 17½ to over 31 million dollars.

This growth in trade with the noncontiguous territories is almost evenly divided between inward and outward shipments, receipts from the territories showing a gain of 57 million, and shipments thereto a gain of 51 million dollars since 1899. Shipments from Porto Rico to the United States in 1909 aggregated 27 million dollars, against 3½ million in 1899, a gain of 23½ million dollars; from Hawaii, 41½ million, against 22 million in 1899, a gain of 19½ million dollars; from the Philippines, 13½ million, against 5 million in 1899, a gain of 8½ million; from Alaska, 12½ million dollars, against approximately 8 million in 1899, a gain of 4½ million during the decade. Meantime outward shipments have increased; to Porto Rico, from 3 2-3 million in 1899 to 25 2-3 million in 1909, a gain of 22 million dollars; to Hawaii, from 11 million to 19 million, a gain of 8 million dollars; to the Philippines, from less than 2 million to practically 14 million, a gain of 12 million; and to Alaska, from about 9½ to 17½ million, a gain of 8 million dollars over those of 1899.

Of the 17½ million dollars' worth of merchandise shipped to Alaska in 1909, iron and steel manufactures were valued at 3½ million dollars; meat and dairy products, 3 1-3 million; and wood manufactures, explosives, woolen goods, tobacco manufactures, mineral oil, breadstuffs and vegetables ranging respectively from one-half to nearly one million dollars. Of the 13½ million dollars' worth of merchandise received from Alaska last year, salmon alone amounted to nearly 10½ million; other fish, about one million; furs, one-half million; and copper ore, 206 thousand dollars.

Porto Rico's chief shipments to the United States are sugar, fruits and nuts, molasses, cigars and leaf tobacco. Sugar increased from 107 million pounds, valued at 2½ million dollars, in the fiscal year 1899 to 563 million pounds, valued at 19 million dollars, in the calendar year 1909; molasses, from 336 thousand to 499 thousand dollars; fruits and nuts, from \$7089 to 1¼ million dollars; cigars, from \$99 to 4½ million dollars; and leaf tobacco, from \$15,522 to \$1,218,667. Meantime American shipments to Porto Rico have also shown remarkable gains: breadstuffs, from 587 thousand dollars in the fiscal year 1899 to over 2 million dollars in the calendar year 1909; meat and dairy products, from 599 thousand to 2¼ million dollars; cars and carriages, from \$9983 to 578 thousand; leather and leather goods, from 53 to 961 thousand; iron and steel manufactures, from 197 thousand to 3¼ million dollars; cotton manufactures, from 197 thousand to 3 2-3 million dollars; and rice, from \$144 to nearly 4 million.

Hawaii shipped to the United States last year merchandise valued at 41½ million dollars. Sugar, valued at 38½ million dollars in 1909, has more than doubled since 1899, with its total of 17½ million.

Fruits and nuts aggregated 1 2-2 million, against but 63 thousand dollars in 1899, while coffee and rice also show substantial gains. In shipments to Hawaii, valued at 19 million dollars last year, iron and steel manufactures show little change, 2¼ million dollars being the total for both 1899 and 1909; cotton manufactures increased from one-half to 1¼ million dollars; breadstuffs, from 1 million to 2 million dollars; mineral oils, from 161 thousand to 1 1-3 million dollars; cars and carriages, from 147 to 810 thousand; lumber, from less than 500 to 804 thousand dollars; and meat and dairy products, from 301 to 807 thousand dollars.

Philippine shipments to the United States, aggregating 13½ million dollars in 1909, consisted chiefly of manila hemp, 10 million, against 3 1-3 million a decade earlier; sugar, 2 1-3 million dollars, against less than 1 million in 1899; and cigars, 291 thousand dollars, against \$196 in 1899, while receipts of sugar in the month of December were 53 million pounds valued at 1 1-5 million dollars and for the year 1909 18½ million pounds valued at 2 1-3 million dollars. Of the 13½ million dollars' worth of merchandise shipped to the Philippines from the United States last year, iron and steel manufactures aggregated 3 million, against but 20 thousand dollars a decade earlier; cotton goods, 1 2-3 million, compared with 3 thousand dollars in 1899; refined mineral oil, two-thirds of a million, against but \$46 in 1899; breadstuffs, 1¼ million, against 13 thousand dollars in 1899; while explosives, valued at 1 million; leather and manufactures, three-quarters of a million, and meat and dairy products, a half million dollars in 1909, have in each case become important articles of shipment to the Philippines within the past decade.

## DIVISION IN CLUB ON PROHIBITION PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 1)  
were secured with the dissenting members, in explanation of their views:

In an interview with W. O. Smith this morning, in regard to liquor prohibition in the Territory, Mr. Smith had the following to say:

"The time has not come to vote for prohibition. It is one of the most difficult and perplexing questions. I think that before resorting to prohibition, the effort to properly regulate it should be exhausted.

"The present liquor laws have not had a show, mainly because of the facts that the Federal tax receipts which are given out are construed by those who take them as licenses, and such a large number of the so-called Federal licenses have been issued that it has tended very largely to increase the sale and consumption of liquors.

"The number of Territorial licenses have been reduced very materially since the matter has been placed under the control of the License Commissioners. On the island of Oahu there were over 130 licenses when the present law went into effect. Now there are only 124 in the whole group of islands. But there are 524 of the Federal licenses.

"I verily believe that the traffic in liquor should be under very strict supervision and the law should be enforced to minimize the evils in the use of intoxicating liquors. The so-called Federal licenses are not intended to license a person to sell, but only a tax to be paid by those who do sell. But the fact remains that those who pay this tax do it for the purpose of selling; otherwise, why should they pay it?"

"The official records show that in

## COLLEGE HILLS

### Large Lots Low Prices

Vancouver Highway....\$640 Lanikuli Drive .....\$ 600  
Vancouver Highway.... 800 Liloa Rise ..... 1000  
Hyde St. .... 800 Oahu Ave. .... 1040  
Oahu Ave. .... 889 Kamehameha Ave. .... 1200  
Manoa Rd. .... 960 Beckwith St. .... 1200

## Trent Trust Co., Ltd.

Communicate with Friends at Sea  
BY WIRELESS  
Office open Sundays from 8 to 10  
a. m.

A six-room house on Alexander Street, completely furnished. Rooms are large and the entire house is modern in every respect. The lot is large and well improved. This place is one of the most desirable furnished houses in Honolulu.  
RENT \$70 PER MONTH

We have for rent a 12-room, 8-bedroom house on Pacific Heights. High and slightly location. Large grounds.  
RENT \$30 PER MONTH

A six-room house on Kalakaua Avenue. Large lot, 100-ft. frontage.  
RENT \$15 PER MONTH

BISHOP TRUST COMPANY, LTD.  
Bethel Street

The old prohibition State of Maine, there were last year 1214 of these so-called licenses taken out, and in the State of Kansas, one of the most pronounced of modern prohibition States, 2573 of these Federal licenses were taken out.

"The number of liquor licenses issued during 1909 for the whole Territory is as follows:

	Territorial	Federal
Oahu .....	65	195
Maui .....	35	180
Molokai .....	15	84
Kauai .....	8	94
Molokai .....	1	1
	124	524

C. R. Hemenway made the following statement in regard to prohibition:

"I think that it has been sufficiently demonstrated that it will be for the best interests of Hawaii. But I believe that it is a matter of local regulation, and that it should come, if it comes at all, through local means. It has not been demonstrated that we can not handle our own liquor question satisfactorily. Public opinion is not sufficiently strong to enforce the present liquor laws. There must be strong public sentiment behind any law, in order to secure its efficient enforcement.

"I believe that the present interest will result in more rigorous and efficient enforcement of the present excellent law."

A. F. Judd made the following comment to a Bulletin representative this morning in regard to the burning question:

"I am opposed to Federal prohibition, but I am in favor of Territorial prohibition. It is all a question of a point of view. I should like to see the saloons eradicated from the country, but that does not seem to me to be the issue.

"What we want is to build up here American citizenship. We can not get it by letting somebody else carry our responsibility. Since annexation, many of the good people of Hawaii have stayed out of politics. If they all got into the game and learned how to play it, there is no question in my mind but that a moral issue like local prohibition would carry the day. Only by a struggle of this kind can the right kind of politics be built up.

"We need work done in the political machines done from the inside. It is very much easier to give advice and criticisms from the outside. It is very much easier to throw up our hands and let Uncle Sam handle the liquor business than put a stop to it ourselves."

L. Tenney Peck this morning had the following to say to Mr. Taylor of the Bulletin staff:

"There are about eight states in the Union which have prohibition. All the others have license laws which apply generally in every part of the respective States; or else local option laws, giving to minor civil subdivisions of the State and even to wards and districts of municipalities the right to prohibit within designated boundaries the sale of liquor; or, on the other hand to permit it under more or less rigid restrictions.

"In every instance the right either



Why be bald headed and old looking before your time? Neglect of the hair causes dandruff, and dandruff is the forerunner of falling hair and baldness. The remedy is

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

A gentleman residing at Dunedin, N. Z., writes under date Jan. 7, 1907:

"It is with gratitude I write you that I have now a splendid head of hair, both thick and very soft, all owing to my having used your wonderful Hair Vigor. I was almost bald once a day, rubbing it well into the roots of the hair. I used to wear a skull-cap, and I am very grateful to Ayer's Hair Vigor for the improvement it has made in my locks."

Be warned in time. Use Ayer's Hair Vigor and preserve your youth.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

## WHEN TO ADVERTISE

There is nothing on earth so mysteriously funny as an advertisement, says the Chagrin Falls (O.) Exponent. The prime first and last and all the time object of an advertisement is to draw custom.

It is not and never will be designed for any other purpose. So the merchant waits till the busy season comes and his store is so full of customers that he can't get his hat off; then he rushes to the printer and goes in for advertising. When the dull season gets along and there is no trade and he wants to sell his goods so bad he can't pay his rent he stops advertising.

That is what some of them do, but occasionally some level headed merchant goes more of it and scoops in all the business, while his neighbor makes mortgages to pay the gas bill. There are times when you couldn't stop people from buying everything in the store if you planted a cannon behind the door and that's the time the advertisement is sent out on its holy mission.

It makes light work for advertising, for a chalk sign on the sidewalk could do all that was needed and a half holiday six days in a week. But who wants to favor an advertisement?

They are built to do hard work and should be sent out in dull days, when a customer has to be knocked down with hard facts and kicked insensible with bankrupt reductions and dragged in with irresistible slaughter of prices before he will spend a cent.

That's the end and aim of advertising, and if ever you open a store don't try to get people to come when they are already sticking out of the windows, but give them your advertisement right between the eyes in a dull season, and you will wax rich and own a fast horse and perhaps be able to smoke a cigar once or twice a year.

## NUDE STATUES AT GATE ARE COVERED

Autumn Leaves and Ribbons Are Placed on Male and Female Figures by Berkeley Students.

BERKELEY, January 29.—The sculptured panels, or statues, as they are called, which comprise the \$40,000 Sather gate at the entrance of the University of California grounds at the head of Telegraph avenue, were draped with leaves and blue and gold ribbons by some of the students early yesterday morning, and when the groundkeeper made his first round he was shocked.

The statues have attracted considerable comment. There are four male and four female figures, all in the nude. They can be seen at a great distance, and they are of a highly artistic design.

A member of the first-year class said: "I don't know anything about the 'decorations,' but I have often thought it was a shame to have those figures out there in this cold weather. I think it is the general opinion among the students that it would be well to cover the statues."

## HAVE YOU A COUGH, OR COLD?

If so take at once Allen's Lung Balm and watch results. Simple, safe, effective. All dealers. Popular prices—25c, 50c and \$1.00 bottles.

The Bulletin Publishing Co., Ltd., is agent for the best engraving and lithographing company on the Pacific Coast and is prepared to give estimates on high-grade printing of every kind. Also prices and samples of the Very Latest in Engraved Cards, Announcements, and Invitations, in the best of form for smart functions.

BULLETIN ADS PAY 10c

## EVENING SMILES

During a prohibition festival held at Prohibition park, Helberg, Minn., as a part of the program there was to be a three-cornered political debate, J. Adam Bede (the Minnesota Congressman), representing the Republicans, M. J. Daly of Perham the Democrats, and Oliver W. Stewart of Chicago the prohibitionists. The audience was there, Bede and Stewart were on the platform with Rev. B. B. Haugan, and all were awaiting the arrival of Mr. Daly.

The weather was hot; Mr. Stewart, who is quite corpulent, had exchanged his vest for a russet leather belt; Bede, who is quite thin, wore as usual, his white vest. Mr. Haugan, always willing to entertain the audience, facetiously removed Stewart's belt and tried it on Bede; it went twice around, and then some. The audience had its little laugh, and perhaps Mr. Bede feared that an unfavorable conclusion as to the relative merits of the two speakers had been drawn from the measurement. He waited till the ripple of merriment had subsided, and then announced dramatically: "I carry my brains in my belt!" Then there was another ripple.

Several years ago, President Northrop of the Minnesota State University was on a trip in the east, and after attending the Yale centennial, was present at a banquet over which Chauncey M. Depew presided as toastmaster. Mr. Depew in calling up President Northrop, made a number of very flattering and complimentary remarks and wound up by introducing the president as "the great western cyclone of education."

President Northrop arose, adjusted his glasses with care, and, facing the toastmaster, said: "I suppose I must accept that, coming as it does from such a recognized authority on wind."

Three little girls were boasting of the various abbreviations which were attached to their father's names.

"Well," said one of them, "my papa's things come marked 'Mr. Smith, M. D.'"

"That's nothing," said another, "my papa's things say 'Rev. Jones, D.D.'"

"Huh!" said the third girl, "all papa's goods come with the mark, 'Mr. Grant, C. O. D.'"

## Real Estate for Sale

A bargain at Kaimuki, on Eleventh Avenue, \$1600.

Lots in Kaimuki Park Tract, \$400 each, on easy payments. Three acres, cleared and fenced, in the Kaimuki Tract, for \$2600. Acreage property in Palolo Valley.

These are a few of the opportunities we have to offer for investment in real estate.

# Waterhouse Trust

Fort and Merchant Streets